## **VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

For the convenience of the Examiner, the changes made are shown below with deleted text in strikethrough and added text in underline.

## In the specification:

The paragraph beginning on page 2, line 4, was amended as follows:

Examples of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> doped Pb(Zr,Ti)O<sub>3</sub> ceramics are documentated in the literature, including by G.H. Haertling in the <u>American Ceramic Society Bulletin</u> (43(12), 113-118 875-879 (1964) and <u>Journal of the American Ceramic Society</u> 54, 1-11 (1971) as well as in <u>Piezoelectric Ceramics</u>, Academic Press, London and New York (1971) of B. jaffe, W.R. Cook and H. Jaffe. Additional discussion may be found in Y. Xu in <u>Ferroelectric Materials and their Applications</u>, pages 101-163, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam (1991).

The paragraph beginning on page 3, line 19, was amended as follows:

The publication DE 9700463 WO 97/40537 discloses the production of green foils for piezoceramic multilayer devices. The green foils are based on a piezoceramic powder of the type PZT, to which a stochiometric surplus of a heterovalent rare earth metal (up to a content from 1 to 5 molar-%) and a stochiometric surplus of an additional 1-5 molar-% lead oxyde is added. In addition, it is disclosed in above publication that Ag<sup>+</sup> - ions from the area of Ag/Pd internal electrodes diffuse into the ceramic layers of the multilayer devices such that the heterovalent doping produced cation vacancies are occupied and accordingly result in a filled up Perovskite structure. This structure may be: Pb<sub>0.99</sub>Ag<sub>0.01</sub>La<sub>0.01</sub>[Zr<sub>0.30</sub>Ti<sub>0.36</sub>(Ni<sub>1/3</sub>Nb<sub>2/3</sub>)<sub>0.34</sub>]O<sub>3</sub> or Pb<sub>0.96</sub>Ag<sub>0.02</sub>Nd<sub>0.02</sub>(Zr<sub>0.54</sub>, Ti<sub>0.46</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>. Herein, a piezoceramic is produced with a comparatively high Curie temperature for applications of up to 150°C. Furthermore, solidity between the Ag/Pd internal electrode (70/30) and the ceramic, as well as growth during the sintering, are positively influenced by building silver into the ceramic.--